SHUT OUT THE CHAMPIONS

The Indianapolis Club Treats Its Friends and the Detroits to a Surprise.

W. H. Watkins Resigns the Management of the Detroit Club-Boston Beats New York-Even Honors at Chicago-Base-Ball Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DETROIT, Aug. 27 .- The Indianapolis team played brilliantly to-day, while the work of the Detroits was just the opposite. They got but one hit off of Boyle, and made many errors in the field. The spectators began to ridicule them before the game was out, and they applauded the visitors liberally for the sharp fielding, especially Denny, who made several stops of what apparently were safe hits. Beatin was batted lively by the Indianapolis players, more particularly by big Schoeneck, who made a hit every time he went to the bat, and sent in the first three runs made by his side. The spectators applauded him the last time he came forward and he responded with a fine twobase hit-the only one of the game. The home club did not reach first very frequently. In the third, Sutcliffe, the first batter, got a base on balls, but was forced out, and the next two men retired. Twitchell, in the sixth, got the only hit for Detroit, after two outs, and reached on Seery's fumble, but was left Indianapolis made two runs in the second. Bassett got his base on Ganzell's tumble, went to third on Glasscock's hit, which was fumbied by Sheffler, the batter reaching second. After McGeachy had been retired, Schoeneck brought both men in with a single to left. In the fourth Glasscock reached first on Sutcliffe's muff, and McGeachy and Schoeneck followed with singles, Glasscock scoring. Boyle's long fly to Twitchell allowed McGeachy to score. In the next inning Hines got a base on balls, and Sutcliffe and White juggled grounders from the next two batters. Bassett's sacrifice then sent in a run. In the seventh Seery go to first on Ganzell's muff, stole second and third, and scored on Bassett's single. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS. Twitch'll, 10 Scheffir, m 0 0 1 Denny, 3.. 0 Bro'th'rs, 10 012 0 White, 3 .. 0 0 1 1 Glase'k. s.. 2 1 S'hoen'k,1 0 4 15 0 1 Sutcliffe, s 0 0 1 1 Myers, c.. 0 1 Boyle, p.. 0 Totals... 0 1 24 15 8 Totals... 6 10 27 20 3 Score by innings:

Two-base Hit-Schoeneck. Stolen Bases—Seery (2), Glasscock (2).
Double Play—White, Ganzel, and Brouthers.
First Base on Balls—Sutcliffe (2), Brouthers, Hines. First Base on Errors-Indianapolis, 6; Detroit, 1. Struck Out-Campan, Beatin, Denny, Boyle. Time-1:30.

Umpire-Daniels. Owing to differences between the directors of the club and Manager Watkins, the latter to-day tendered his resignation, and it was immediately accepted. R. H. Leadley, secretary of the club,

has been appointed acting manager. Other League Games.

BOSTON, 4; NEW YORK, 2. NEW YORK, Aug. 27 .- The Giants were beat-

en by Boston, to-day, after a well-played and interesting game. An error by Connor, in the seventh inning, did it. Good catches were made by Tiernan and Slattery, and that ended the

B PO A E O J'hnst'n, m 1 Rich'son, 2 0 1 4 2 1 Brown, r.. 1 0 Nash, 3 ... 0 Ward, s... 1 1 1 5 0 Ray, s..... 0 1 0 2 Connor, 1. 0 0 10 0 1 Morrill, 1.. 0 0 10 0 O'Ro'rke, 11 0 0 0 0 Glenn, 1... 0 Whitney, 30 0 0 3 0 Tate, c... 1 Sl't'ry, m. 0 2 2 0 0 Higgins, 2. 1 Welca, p... 0 0 0 6 0 Sowders, p 0 0 0 6 Totals.. 2 4 24 17 2 Totals.. 4 6 27 14 7 Score by innings:

Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 --Earned runs—Boston, 4. Home run—Brown. Stolen bases—Ward (4), O'Rourke. Double plays—Higgins and Morrill; Morrill (alone). First base on balls—Ward, Nash, Johnson. First base on errors—New York, 5; Boston, 2. Struck out—Richardson, O'Rourke, Welch, Morrill (2), Sowders, Brown. Time-1:35. Umpire-Valentine.

TWO GAMES AT CHICAGO. CEICAGO. Aug. 27.-Krock was freely and hard hit to to-day's first game, and miserably supported. In the next game Duffy took the place of Williamson, who was sick. The afternoen defeat of Pittsburg was due principally to Knell's wild pitching. Score:

Earned runs-Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 6. Two-base hits-Kuehne, Ryan (2), Burns. Three-base hits-Sunday, Williamson, Anson. Home runs-Kuehne, Galvin, Anson. Stolen bases-Williamson, Sunday, Smith. Beckley, Miller, Cleveland. Double play-Williamson, Pfeffer and Auson. First base on balls-Off Galvin, 2. First base on errors-Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 1. Struck out-Pfeffer, Flint, Coleman. Passed balls-Miller, 4; Flint, 4. Time-1:40. Um-

Score of the second game:

CHICAGO. PITTSBURG. O Sunday, m O O 2 1 V'H'n, l., 1 0 Carroll, c., 0 0 12 3 Duffy, s ... 2 0 Beckley, 10 1 6 Pfeffer, 2.. 1 0 2 0 Miller, 1... 1 1 0 0 Baldw'n, p 0 0 4 10 0 Coleman, r 0 0 2 0 Daly, c 1 0 11 7 1 Knell, p ... 0 0 1 11 0 Totals. 10 7 27 22 1 Totals.. 1 7 27 23 6

Chicago...... 0 2 0 1 2 1 0 4 0-10 Pittsburg...... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 ... 1

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Miller, Three-base hit—Anson. Home run—Duffy. Stolen bases—Ryan, Anson, Sunday. First base on balls—Ryan, Duffy, Anson (2), Pfeffer, Daily, Sunday (2). Hit by pitched ball—Ryan. Struck out—Van Haltren (2,) Duffy (2), Pfeffer, Farrell, Cleveland, Baldwin (2), Smith (3). Passed balls—Daily, 2; Carroll, 3. Time—2:15. Umpira—Lynch. Umpire-Lynch.

American Association.

BALTIMORE, 4; CINCINNATI, 3. BALTIMORE, Aug. 27 .- The Cincinnatis outbatted and out-fielded the Baltimores to-day, but the latter bunched their hits in the first and fourth innings, and won a game that abounded in remarkably fine plays. The fielding of Shindle and McPhee was extremely brilliant, and Fennelly made a stop with one hand that yielded him a round of applause. Tebeau's home run was made on a hit to short right field, where the

ball got lost in the grass. Score: BALTIMORE. CINCINNATI. Purcell, r.. 1 0 2 0 0 Nicol, r... 0 0 McPhee, 2. 0 Griffin, m., 0 0 1 0 1 Reilly, 1.. 0 1 Corkhill, m 0 Grenw'd, 20 0 0 3 0 Carp'ter, 31 1 Tucker, 1. 1 1 9 0 0 Fennelly, 80 Shindle, 3.0 1 2 4 0 Tebeau, L. 1 Fulmer, c. 0 010 2 0 Keenan, c.. 1

Milroy, p. 0 0 0 9 0 Weyhing,p 0 0 0 1 Totals... 4 5 27 19 2 Totals.. 3 8 24 11 1 Score by innings:

Earned runs-Baltimore, 3: Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits-O'Brien, Shindle, McPace, Reilly. Stolen bases-O'Brien, Nicol. Home run-Tebeau. Double plays-Fennelly, McPhee and Reilly; Fennelly and Mc-Phee. First base on balls-Kilroy (2), Weyhing (2.) First base on errors-Baltimore, 1. Struck out-By Kilroy, 8; by Weyhing, 1.

ATHLETICS, 6; LOUISVILLE, 4. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 .- Weyling gave two bases on balls in the first inning, and the fielders bunched four errors, which gave Louisville three rons. After that Weyhing settled down and the fieldiers recovered from their panic. Chamberlain pitched with splendid effect, up to the sixth inning, when the Athletics batted out three earned runs. Errors by Hecker, Cross and Vaughn gave the Athletics two runs and the game in the ninth inning. Score:

LOUISVILLE. Weich, m. 0 0 1 0 0 Mack, 2.. 1 0 7 1 1 Stovey, 1.. 2 3 2 0 0 Collins, m 0 0 1 0 1 Lyons, 3... 2 0 2 3 0 Wolf, s.... 2 1 1 4 1 Larkin, 1.. 0 3 10 0 0 Hecker, 1. 1 1 7 0 2 2 Kerins, r .. 0 Bauer, 2.. 1 2 Cross, c.... 0 1 10 0 Werrick, 3.0 0 1 Gleason, s. 0 0 2 4 Towns'd, c 0 1 7 3 Weyhing.p 0 0 010 1 Vanghan, 10 0 0 0 Poorman, r 1 1 1 0 0 Cha'b'ln.p. 0 0 0 5 Totals ... 6 10 27 25 5 Totals .. 4 3 27 18 9

Score by innings: Athietics 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 len bases-Stove, Larkin, Poorman. Double play-Cross and Hecker. First base on balls-Lyons, Poor-man, Mack, Colins (2.) Hit by pitched ball-Welch. First base on errors-Athletics, 5; Louisville, 3. Struck out-Welch (2), Townsend, Weyhing, Mack (2), Wolf, Cros (2), Chamberlain, Vaughan.

Game at Covington.

special to the Indianapolis Journal Covingron, Aug. 27 .- The Covington club and the Daville Platts played an exciting game here to-day, Dorsy, the new pitcher, being in the box for the home club. Score:

Covington 2 4 4 0 1 2 0 0 0 1-14 Platts..... 0 1 3 2 2 3 2 0 0 0-13 Base lits-Covington, 12; Flatts, 11. Stolen bases-Covington, 5; Platts, 2. Errors-Covington, 6; Platts 8. Struck out—By Dorsy, 12; by McDon-ald, 9. Batteries—Covington, Dorsy and Gebhart; Platts, McDonald and McCarry.

Watkins's Retirement.

Manager Watkins has at last left the Detroit club. For more than a year the talk has been that he was to be removed or that the players would make it so unpleasant for him that he would resign. The recent poor work of the team brought a climax, and he handed in his resignation before yesterday's game. There will always be a division of sentiment as to Watkins's efficiency. Whatever it may have been, his was a thankless task. Having the greatest aggregation of players, probably, in the country, he was expected to win always. When the team did win, the manager got no credit for it: when a loss occurred, there was no place to locate the responsibility save on his shoulders, and so it went throughout his career with the club. That the team should have sustained so decisive a defeat in the very first game after he left the management must have given him no little selfish satisfaction. Giving Watkins no credit whatever for maneuvering the team after he had gotten them together, one thing Detroit will have to acknowledge that she owes to him, and that is the accumulation of the stars who now make up the team. His enterprise in getting the team together cannot be

Watkins's successor, Mr. Robert H. Leadley, is a very popular young man of Detroit, known to most of the profession because of his association with the club heretofore as its secretary. As early as last fall he was mentioned as a probable successor of Mr. Watkins. If his capacity as a manager proves as great as his efficiency in the management of the Detroit club's finances has been, he will make a success of it.

Base-Ball Notes. Healy will probably pitch to-day.

It is not Manager Ed Hanlon, after all. The tail-enders allowed the champions but one

Schoeneck made four times as many hits as the entire Detroit club! Mr. Boyle's temporary lay-off seems to have had an exhilarating effect.

Wherever Watkins goes he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he was once the mana-

ger of the world's champions. The Wabash, Ind., base-ball club, a strong organization, has several open dates during the month of September, and the secretary would be glad to correspond with some first-class clubs. The Wabash club has one of the finest parks in northern Indians, and is drawing fine audi-

AN INSTANCE OF RARE NERVE.

The Shrewd Expedient that Once Saved the Life of Prison Warden McClaughrey. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"News of the resignation of Colonel Mc-Claughrey, warden of Joliet," said Robert C. Wahldorf, a merchant of Chester, Ill., who is at the Laclede, "recalls to my mind an instance in which he showed nerve and presence of mind such as would have been exhibited by few. Some ten years ago I was summoned as a witness in a case of burglary, and the criminal was sentenced to fifteen years in Joliet. Mc-Claughrey was warned that the man was a most desperate character, and told to keep a sharp eye on him. This he did, but as the man's be-havior was perfect, the vigilance of the guards was somewhat relaxed, and he was treated like

any other prisoner.
"This was what he was waiting for, and one day, when moving from the workshop to the dinner-room, he shifted out of the line and passed through a passage leading to the warden's office. There was no possibility of his leaving the pententiary unobserved, but he determined to get a start if possible by terrorizing the warden. McClaughery was sitting at his desk writing when the convict came in. He was a tremendously powerful fellow, weighing fifty pounds more than the warden and his physical superior in every way. 'I am going through there,' were his first words, pointing to a window behind the desk, 'and you can't stop me.' McClaughrey looked up with a smile, en-tirely concealing his astonishment and said: 'Well, go on, I can't stop you and won't try. There's a man outside with a 16-shooter who may stop you, but I shan't. What have you to complain of anyway? Are you not well treated? "In this way he got the man into conversation, and after a few minutes said: 'By the way, your friends are getting up a petition for your pardon, which I have in my desk. I think that it will go through, and that you are very foolish to try and escape now. I will show it to you, and see what you think of it.' Saying this, he opened a drawer and pretended to be rummaging about for some papers, but in reality managed to take out his revolver, and lay it on his lap. I must have been mistaken, he then said, 'there isn't any petition here.' With an oath the man stepped forward, when he saw the cocked pistol in the warden's lap. He stopped short, looked at him a momont and then said: 'Well, you've got me,' 'I reckon I have,' the any games.' He then gave him a long lecture, expatiated upon the hopelessness of escape, and portrayed the advantages incident to good behavior in glowing terms. He then took the the man to the main part of the prison, told the guards to keep a good lookout, but inflicted no punishment. From that time on, I was informed, that man was one of the quietest and most industrious workmen in the prison, and was soon made one of the trusties. Had Mc-Claughrey attempted to summon help he would in all probability have been killed, but his presenceof mind and self-possession got him out of as. ugly a scrape as a man ever was in."

CHINESE BAPTISTS.

They Dedicate a \$20,000 Chapel with Unique Ceremonies.

Alta California.

Yesterday was a fete day for the limited, but select, community of Chinese residents of this city who belong to the Baptist persuasion. Their new chapel, on the northwest corner of Sacramento street and Waverley place, which has been in process of construction for some months past, was dedicated at the morning service. The fittle building is of plain brick. with an auditorium 40x40 feet in dimensions, lighted by six stained-glass windows. Behind the pulpit platferra is a spacious baptistry, shrouded in crimson curtains and filled to the depth of four feet in which the converts are immersed. In the rear of this tank are two dressing-rooms, one for men and one for women. Beside this main apartment, there are two lodging-rooms, a kitchen and a 25x40 schoolroom. The entire cost of lot and building comes close upon \$20,000.

The feature of the day's services was the immersing of five converts, which took place at the close of the evening service. After addresses in English by Rev. Mr. Hartwell and in Chinese by Tong Kit Hing, an ordained Chinaman, the five candidates retired to the dressingroom behind the pulpit, where they prepared for their immersion by robing themselves in loose black gowns. Shortly afterward Rev. Mr. Hartwell appeared in the water and addressed a brief address in Chinese to those about to witness the ceremony. On the conclusion of his remarks, Poon Cham, Low Yick and Ma Chun Wing, three middle-aged Celestials, came one after the other down the narrow stairway, leading from the dressing-room, and were successively dipped under the water by Mr. Hartwell, who immediately wiped the water from their drip-

ping faces with a towel. The fourth candidate was a little boy, named Fook Ling, who went down into the water trembling in every limb, and an ashen hue overspreading his lemon-colored countenance. With a sigh of resignation he allowed himself to be dipped, releasing himself immediately afterward with a convulsive gasp for breath? Quai Pock, another boy, was the fifth candidate. It was noticeable that there was no screaming, struggling or fainting, everything going off with the greatest propriety. The church now contains about thirty members, two of whom are

True to Their Trust.

Jacksonville (Fia.) Metropolis. The Episcopal bishop of Florida was absent from his diocese when the news reached him of the appearance of yellow fever in Jacksonville. He reached the city by the earliest train, and will remain here while the danger lasts. All the clergy of the city, the Rev. Messrs. Knight, Bicknell, White, Barbour and Weller, are at their posts, and will remain there. Well do we remember when the last-named gentleman was absent (we believe in Columbia, S. C.,) on a furlough of recreation, in 1877, and heard that our

STRIKE QUICKLY ENDED

The Employes of the Mackey Lines Resume Work After a Short Idleness.

The Troubles Said To Have Been Satisfactorily Settled, but the Terms Are Not Known -Strike on the Wisconsin Central.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 27 .- At 2 o'clock this morning the engineers and firemen of the Mackey system, who had been in secret session since 7 o'clock, heard the report of a committee sent to confer with President Mackey, approved it, and a half bour later business on the road had been resumed, and, though the trains were all late, they went out with their regular crews, and to-day everything is working smoothly. The exact terms upon which the men returned to work cannot be learned, but a reliable authority says that at the conference last night between President Mackey and the committee the latter informed Mr. Mackey that the strikers would return to work if he would agree to investigate the charges against Mr. Smith, and, if substantiated, to remedy the evil. To this Mr. Mackey consented, assuring the men that they should be protected from any wrongs or impositions.

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 27.-A telegram from Evarsville, sent by the chairman of the grievance committee, ended the strike of the engineers and firemen on the P., D. & E. road at 2 o'clock this morning, after the wheels had been practically stopped for twelve hours. Conductor Larash, who manned the engine bringing the excursion train back from Evansville last night, is severely scored by the Brotherhood men, but an impromptu fireman, a young man who runs a stationary engine at Olney, will be forgiven if he promises not to do so again. All trains were run regularly to-day, and there is no interruption at a late hour to-night, though the strikers intimate that the settlement may be only temporary. They have no complaint to make against the master mechanic for giving three engineers from Ohio jobs, for these men were loyal to their fellows, and joined in the strike; but they do not excuse Smith for discharging engineers for trivial causes to give room for more men. A rumor was afloat to-night that master

mechanic Smith's father, who operates a line in Ohio, had reported that he could furnish sufficient men to run the engines on the P., D. & E. road if the men stood out any length of time. The grievance committee arrived from Evansville at P. M. and held a consultation with the railroad employes who had been out on the strike, but they refused to state what the terms of settlement were or what the result of their meeting was. Master mechanic Smith has not been in Mattoon for several days. He came west on the Bee-line last night and stopped at Terre Haute. Nothing was learned of his whereabouts until the 10 P. M. train arrived from St. Louis to-night, from which he alighted. There is promise of a beavy business for the line the coming fall, and all concerned hope the trouble is satisfac-

torily ended. Miners and Mine Laborers. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 27 .- The Record tomorrow morning will publish the following with reference to the more complete organization of miners and mine laborers:

"William T. Lewis, of Shawnee, O., master workman of Miners' and Mine Laborers' National District Assembly 135, passed through Wilkes-barre yesterday, en route to Scranton, where an important conference was held with General Master Workman Powderly in reference to the classification of coke-workers and others who are affiliated with the membership of the miners' national district assembly, but who, owing to a recent decision of the general executive board, have been attached to mixed districts. The result of the conference has not been made public, but we learn that hereafter the work of organizing the mine-workers, whether coal or coke, will be pushed forward by National District Assembly 135. Lewis will at once begin perfecting organization on the Monongahela river, and in the Wyoming and Lackawanna region."

The Strike on the Wisconsin Central. ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 27 .- The striking brakemen on the Wisconsin Central railroad are causing much trouble. A train attempted to start out last night, but the strikers pulled the pins and set the brakes. The police were then called out and the first freight train since Saturday was pulled out safely. Several attempts were made to stop the train, but the presence of the police tended to prevent violence. Two of the strikers were arrested.

Labor and Industrial Notes. Philadelphia Record.

at New Orleans to fight the millers' combination have already purchased a factory. The largest china vase in the world is eleven feet high, is valued at \$10,000, and it took eight years to make it-at Hanley, England.

The rice planters and receivers who organized

Two hundred East Saginaw (Mich.) log drivers, who make from \$20 to \$90 per month, have struck for an advance of \$5 per month. Many former Knights of Labor are among the men who have taken the places of the striking

employes at Singer & Nimick's Pittsburg iron-Two thousand employes of Blackburn (England) mills have struck because the carders were refused an advance of 10 per cent. in

At Jersey City, N. J., the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association has been organized of exclusively members in labor

Omaha expects to be supplied with oil from the Wyoming fields before two years, just as the stuff is now being piped from Lima, O., to Chicago, nearly 300 miles.

During the height of the scare of the yellow fever epidemic at Jacksonville a New York life insurance company telegraphed its agent to con-

tinue to insure all comers. On the Volga river, in Russia, the longest stream in Europe, there are 7,000 vessels at work, and 200,000 men work on it, handling 5,-000,000 tons of merchandise per year.

Bangor, Me., receives 150,000,000 feet of lumber yearly down the Penobscot river, the value of which is 1 cent per foot. Maine's lumber production is worth \$8,000,000 per year. The greatest cattle market in the world is at

Deptford, near London, and, of course, the statistics show that the American breed is in the greatest demand, despite the finely built Dutch and Portuguese cattle. At Ceylon, the great reservoir, which covers seven square miles, has been repaired, and the

valuable work of irrigation which it accomplished even as far back as the fifth century, is again going on. The reservoir supplies towns and villages for fifty miles around. John McCune, who develops more oil wells than any other man in the trade, left Ireland with hardly a dollar. He got a job at oil-drill-

ing at Bradford, Pa., and afterward invested in some oil lands which made him worth \$2,000,000 in a short time. Since then his wealth has gone up to \$10,000,000. The 100 hands of a Baltimore box factory struck because the firm put in nailing machines during the busy season. The men are afraid that they will be kept for all time if they once get a foothold. The machine needs four men, and can nail 6,000 boxes per day. The average

man can nail only 225 boxes per jay. A Bloomsburg, England, baker when leaving bread opened the gate of a customer, and his dog ran out and was lost. The baker sued for his bread bill, \$12.50, and the customer sued the baker for \$25, the value of the dog. The court held that the baker was not supposed to take care of his dog, and decided in his favor.

The North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, representing 40,000 members, in convention a few days ago demanded the discontinuance of the practice of making convicts work for railroads and corporations for no pay. They also de-clared that no State officials should accept railway passes, and requested that a railroad commission be formed.

The agitation of the Knights has brought about the abolition of contract prison labor in Minnesota The law takes effect on Sept. 1. At present the convicts are working on sacks, because the present supply comes from Scotland, and, therefore, does not compete with home labor. At California, Cleveland and Detroit the ers work only at one kind of manufacture Our 45,000 convict laborers are:age about 25

cents per day. During 1887 717,748,854 gallons of malt liquor were drunk in the United States, and 642,967,720 in 1886. Only 2,300,000 gallons were imported. The consumption for each person is 11.98 gallons -eight times what the per capita was in 1860. The wine consumed was 32,618,290 gallons, and that in 1886 was 25,700,827 gallone. The per with him. The word ma capita was 54-100 of a gallon. The consumption of the German word be of distilled spirits was 71,064,733 gallons, being figurative sense money.

less than last year's drinking and below the figures of 1860. In 1860 the Germans drank almost all the beer, but now other nationalities have shown their liking for it.

The Sisters of Charity of Leaveworth, Kan., have announced that for \$10 per year any perany time he may be sick. They aunounce that the charge is made because the hospital is at present not self-sustaining.

In London, Liverpool and other European cities they have furnaces in which the garbage of the towns is burned. Wheeling, W. Va., and Chicago also have these crematories. As Dr. Little says: "The great majority of cities still go on sowing the seeds of epidemic diseases in their abominable and pestilential dumping grounds, and ere long nothing can prevent their reaping a large harvest in the shape of some frightful scourge which shall make desolate many hearts and homes."

HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND.

The Wretched Condition to Which She Has Been Brought by Free Trade.

The following article is taken from a recent number of a London, England, journal called Fair Trade, which copied it from another London newspaper, the Weekly Bulletin. It draws a fearful picture of the miserable condition to which English workingmen and farmers have been reduced by unrestricted foreign competition commonly called free trade.

"At the present time there are, beyond all question, something like 900,000 able-bodied men out of work in this country-with their dependents, 3,500,000 souls—to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of poor men, women and girls who have been forced and ground down by what is known as the sweating system, which in its incidents is worse than any American or West Ingian black slavery; and there is not the slightest doubt about it that all this out of work and working at starvation wages can be traced directly to, and, in fact, is the legitimate and natural outcome and result of, unrestricted foreign competition. Our agriculture is already, to a great extent, ruined, and one British indus-try after another is collapsing. Lord Salisbury, speaking on the subject of a return to protection some few months ago, said: "Protection means nothing less than civil war." Why, he did not condescend to explain, and we fail to understand. Who would rise? The farmer, who would be enabled to grow wheat at a living profit? The manufacturer, who now sees his profits vanishing, because he is at the same time shut out from foreign markets and exposed to fierce competition in the markets at home! The small (or big) tradesman, who foresees an early prospect of the bankruptcy court! The working man, who, but for this ruinous competition, would find it less impossible to get fair and regular wages? There only remain the capitatists, the foreign investors, the pensioners, the people with settled mcomes-the rich, in fact, who, by our unrestricted imports, get the necessaries and luxuries of life somewhat cheaper. What do they care that this unnatural chespness is bought at the price of ruin and

of thousands around them? But what of the nearly one million able-bodied men who are stalking through the land, halfmaddened with starvation, ready, like hungry wolves, for almost any deed of violence? What of the tens of thousands of wretched girls driven to the streets for bread? Are they no element of danger which may at any moment excite the flame of civil war? "Emigrate, my good, starv-ing people," says the philanthropic statesman. Yes, emigrate, and leave room for the scum of other nations to do your work at starvation prices. But emigration is no more a remedy than force. Its end is to relieve undue pressure. Expatriate a million souls to-morrow and their places would be filled up in a week by German and Russian paupers. And we deny that we are over-populated. Belgium can keep a hundred more to the square mile than we can. Why cannot England do the same? That is the question for statesmen to answer. Matters have come to this pass-that men willing to work, and anxious to work, and able to work cannot get work to do in the land of their birth, while other countries maintain in comfort and prosperity a far larger population to the acre. Surely it is not a mere accident that no other country in the world opens its doors to unrestricted foreign competition but ourselves. Either we are the one wise nation of the earth, and the rest are fools, or the reverse is the fact. Future articles will aim to throw upon this great question the light of the judgment and experience of not mere theoriets, but of men who are large employers of labor and actively engaged in busi-

misery, and hunger, and nakedness, to hundreds

WHITE GLASS AGAIN IN FASHION. Lovely and Dainty Table-Ware in Purest Crystal Now the Thing.

ness through the country.

New York Mail and Express. White glass for table use is again to have its day. The delicate bubbles of Venetian glass, exquisite as if an elf had blown them, the quaint old Dutch glass and the ruby, rich Bohemian glass are as beautiful and as highly prized as ever, but white glass is the novelty of the summer. With the passing away of the era of plush and velvet dinner-table decorations and the renewal of pride in dainty napery, has come a call for cut glass, engraved glass and crystal, clear

as running water.
Glass engraving has jumped from comparative neglect into popular favor. A decapter of antique shape, with long, slender neck and scarcely heavier than a dew-drop, overrun with designs of birds skimming over grasses, is of American work, and sells for \$15. Drinkingglasses are engraved with water-weeds, and flowers, and sometimes bring from \$25 to \$50 a dozen. A square glass, with rounded corners and open flaring mouth, is engraved with gauzy dragon-flies. Tumblers have given away to goblets, and the favored shapes in these are big and funnel-like, sometimes cut with small facets and oftener engraved with monograms or running vines. Glass engraving is a pretty thing to see, and often one sees a group of women about the workmen at Broadway houses, where initials and simple patterns are turned out "while you wait." A novel bit of crystal is a double vase, per-

haps for oil and vinegar. A rounded bowl has two long tapering necks, and the partition which divides the fluids does not at first sight appear. The most elf-like things in the white glass are carafes, blown so thin that it seems as if a breath of air would shatter them. Sometimes they take flower forms, imitating the shape of old-fashioned Canterbury bell or trumpet creeper. Some have handles, which may be engraved, and which also take the long, graceful flower-like

Finger bowls and bonbon bowls come in a large variety of shapes. Most of them are low and round. Some are engraved with bands, some in ribbon-like, seaweedish designs; some are wholly plain, but provided with handles, on which are perched swallows, or about which are twined flowers in clear glass, Goblets for bonbons may bave circles of very chubby cherubs poised about the flaring edges. Handled cups for bonbons are exquisitely clear and dainty. Flower vases for the table are shown in designs to match the gobiets and finger bowls. Some are engraved, some are banded in solid white, some cut and some are glass bubbles unornamented. Flaring shellshaped bowls for water lilies or pansies are favored receptacles for flowers.

The number of patterns in cut glass increases every week. The Brooklyn cut, the star cut, the Russian cut, the Moscow cut head a long list. White glass suits people of fastidious taste who sometimes fight a little shy of the blue and golds of the colored.

A Voter's Age. Philadelphia Times.

A person born on the 7th of November, 1867. becomes twenty-one years of age on the 6th of November, 1888. There are no fractions of days in law except in cases of execution liens, etc., and a person born any time between midnight and midnight on the 7th of November, 1867, will he, in law, twenty-one years of age at midnight of the morning of Nov. 6, 1888, and, if a male citizen, can vote on age at the election on that

This question is raised every year 'by more or less voters, and it has been uniformly decided that a person becomes twenty-one years of age on the last day of the twenty-one years after the date of birth. If there were fractions of days in law the case would be different, but there are pene, except in cases specially provided by statute.

A promissory note dated Nov. 6, and payable three months after date, would become due on the 6th, exclusive of the three days' grace, because it is made payable three months after date. If the Constitution provided that male citizens could vote twenty-one years after their birth, the case would be different; but it provides that they shall vote when they attain the age of twenty-one years, and that makes them of legal age on the day before the date of their birth.

Origin of Boodle. American Notes and Queries.

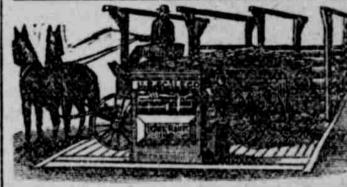
It is probably derived from the old English word bottel, a bunch or a bundle, as a bottel of straw. "The whole kit and boodle of them" is a New England expression in common use, and the word in this sense means the whole lot. Latterly boodle has come to be somewhat synonymous with the word pile, a term in use at the gaming table, and signifying a quantity of money. In the gaming sense, when a man has "lost his boodle." he has lost his pile or whole lot of money, whatever amount he happened to have with him. The word may be an Anglicized form of the German word beutel, a purse, and in a





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A WOMAN'S INVENTION.

A Barrel-Making Machine That Will Do the Work of Sixty Men at One-Quarter the Cost. Philadelphia Record.

A machine that is destined to revolutionize the barrel manufacturing business, and with the help of six hands to turn out as many barrels in a day as sixty men can make, and at onequarter the cost, has just been completed and set up in Camden. It is the invention of Mrs. Beasley, of No. 150 North Fifteenth street, and will stand as a monument to the genius of a woman who spent the best of her life and a large fortune in perfecting an invention that came to her as an inspiration.

About ten years ago Mrs. Beasley stood look-

ing at a number of coopers who were making barrels. She saw the vast amount of labor entailed, the great cost of production and the number of hands that a barrel passed through before its completion, and the invention which has just been completed is an evidence of the zeal with which she started out to solve the problem of lessening expense in the cost of production. The machinery was put in operation yesterday for the benefit of a number of persons interested in the invention, and the exhibition was highly satisfactory. This is the way in which it operates: The material for staves comes from the saw-mill in pieces of oak about the length of a barrel, from four to five inches in width, and in thickness proportionate to the kind of barrel to be made. These are placed on a platform around a machine known as the "cutter." This machine consists of a number of narrow plates, about the width of a stave, fastened on rods that move them to and fro like a shuttle, only that the stave is moved along while the plates are brought back by the rods for the next stave that is to pass through. The first plate holds the stave in position while two circular saws at either side cut it to the proper length. The next plate convexes the stave, the third one concaves it, the next is an ingenious device that turns the stave completely over so that the groove which holds the head of the barrel in place may be made, and the fifth one makes the groove. The next plate is fitted at the ends with two knives that form the radii of an exact circle, which shaves the stave so that when a number of them are put together they are as one piece of wood, and fit perfectly when the barrel is made. The following plate does the "champing," and the last plate on the machine is a press that forms the now completed stave into the shape it is to occupy in the

The staves are now placed in the steam-box, where they are allowed to remain about niteen minutes, so that when taken out the wood is apparently soft and pliable. Then they are placed one by one in the "feeder." This machine is the one that will create a furore among coopers when put into practical use. It is about twenty feet long, but may be made in any length. The staves are placed on an iron plate what might be termed "pushers." These are to Niagara Falls; Toronto, \$6. Tickets good five pieces of iron suspended from a frame about six days. For particulars call on inches above the machine proper, which has a

shuttle movement. The "pushers" are hung on loose bolts and bent at the lower end, so that the stave is dragged along up the incline that again bends the stave into the form it will occupy in the barrel. This incline is an ingenious invention. When the staves are first placed in the "feeder" the ends are caught in grooves at either side to hold them down. As the "pushers" draw them in they are obliged to ascend an incline of about half an inch to the foot, which is in the center of the machine. When the highest altitude of the incline is reached the descent is gradual to the other end, where the barrel is

The process is a most interesting one. The heads of the barrel are held against the sides of two cylindrical-shaped plates by air suction. When the staves comes through the feeder they run into grooves in the cylindrical plates that are formed around the barrel beads. The staves are pushed around by their own momentum and the cylinder revolves with them to prevent clogging. The last stave fits in perfectly, and a further supply is cut off by raising a rod that keeps the staves from coming down the incline. A hoop is put on each end of the barrel and shoved on tightly by a machine on each side. The barrel is now ready for the hooping machine, where the hoops are put on and fastened

and the barrel is complete. This is the process that is going to revolution-ize the coopering trade. It will be noted that no "flagging" is used in the making of these barrels, but it must be used to perfect the joints in the hand-made article, and that is considered a big advantage. The superiority of the machine lies in the fact that the material is only handled twice, at the "cutter" and "feeder," while the hand-made barrel goos through haif a dozen hands. These machines will throw out one barrel a minute, or 600 in a day, only three men and three boys being required in the operation, whereas it takes sixty men to make the same number of barrels by hand in one day. A cooper gets 35 cents for making a whisky barrel, and he can make about ten each day, making his wages \$3.50 per day. This would be \$210 in one day for 600 barrels. The same number can be made with Mrs. Beasley's machinery by three men and three boys, whose combined wages need not amount to more than \$15 per day. The actual cost of manufacturing a whisky barrel by this machine has been estimated at 8 cents, and an oil barrel at 5 cents.

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